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11 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
12 KENNETH CAPOGRECO

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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11 KENNETH CAPOGRECO,  
12 Plaintiff,  
13 v.  
14 R. SANDHIME, M.D., et al.,  
15 Defendants.

Case No. CIV S-00-1951 LKK GGH

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE  
ORDER AND ORDER**

WHEREAS, the parties will be exchanging materials pursuant to discovery requests and in accordance with their obligations under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and

WHEREAS, those discovery materials may contain information of a personal or confidential nature;

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

1. This protective order ("Protective Order") shall govern the production and disclosure of information and documents sought through discovery and the pretrial process. This Protective Order is not intended to govern at trial. The parties will cooperate in establishing procedures acceptable to the Court with respect to the protection of information designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" pursuant to this Protective Order at any trial and upon any appeal of this case.

1           2. For purposes of this Protective Order, "Discovery Materials" shall include all  
2 documents produced pursuant to Rules 26, 30 and 34 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,  
3 interrogatory responses, deposition testimony, and all other information that may be disclosed in  
4 the course of discovery in this action, as well as compilations or excerpts of such materials.

5 Discovery Materials shall be used for the prosecution and defense of this action only.

6           3. This Protective Order shall not abrogate or diminish any privilege or contractual,  
7 statutory or other legal obligation or right of any party with respect to Discovery Materials.

8           4. Any party may identify any Discovery Materials it deems to be entitled to  
9 protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by designating such  
10 Discovery Materials as "CONFIDENTIAL." Any such designation shall be made in good faith.  
11 Discovery Materials so designated shall be marked "CONFIDENTIAL."

12           5. In the event that a party makes documents available for inspection, rather than  
13 delivering copies to another party, no marking need be made in advance of the initial inspection.  
14 For purposes of the initial inspection, all documents produced shall be considered as marked  
15 "CONFIDENTIAL." Thereafter, upon the inspecting party's selection of documents for copying,  
16 the party producing the documents may mark the copies "CONFIDENTIAL" pursuant to  
17 paragraph 4, above. The producing party shall have two weeks from the date of inspection to  
18 mark documents "CONFIDENTIAL." Deposition transcript pages may be designated  
19 "CONFIDENTIAL" within two weeks of receipt of the transcript, and shall be deemed to have  
20 been designated "CONFIDENTIAL" in their entirety until those two weeks have elapsed.  
21 Testimony may also be designated on the record of any deposition as "CONFIDENTIAL."

22           6. Access to Discovery Materials designated "CONFIDENTIAL" shall be restricted  
23 as follows:

24                   (a) "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials and all information  
25 extracted from them shall be used solely for the purposes of prosecuting or defending this action,  
26 and for no other purpose.

27                   (b) Counsel for each party shall restrict access to "CONFIDENTIAL"  
28 Discovery Materials produced by any other party by limiting the dissemination of such material

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1 to attorneys who are members or associates of the law firms listed on the pleadings and who are  
2 members of the Bar of this Court or who have been admitted pro hac vice in this case ("Counsel  
3 of Record"). Any and all further disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials shall be  
4 governed by the provisions of subparagraphs (c)-(g) and paragraphs 7 and 9, below.

5 (c) No copies, extracts or summaries of any "CONFIDENTIAL"  
6 Discovery Materials produced by another party shall be made except by or on behalf of Counsel  
7 of Record; and such copies, extracts or summaries shall also be designated and treated as  
8 "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials and shall not be delivered or exhibited to any persons  
9 except as provided in this Protective Order.

10 (d) Counsel of Record may allow access to "CONFIDENTIAL"  
11 Discovery Materials produced by another party to consultants or witnesses, except inmate  
12 witnesses, including consultants designated to testify as expert witnesses, provided that any such  
13 consultant or witness shall first be provided with a copy of this Protective Order and shall execute  
14 an undertaking in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit A. Consultants are hereby specifically  
15 advised that their written work product which contains or discloses the substance of  
16 "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials is subject to all the provisions of this Protective Order.  
17 Counsel of Record disclosing "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials to consultants shall be  
18 responsible for obtaining the executed undertaking in advance of such disclosure and also shall  
19 retain the original executed copy of said undertaking.

20 (e) During depositions, Counsel of Record may question any witness  
21 about "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials. Any "CONFIDENTIAL" document so referred  
22 to may be marked as an exhibit, but no such "CONFIDENTIAL" document, or any portion  
23 thereof, shall be attached to any publicly-available deposition or other transcript without the  
24 written consent of the party that designated the document as "CONFIDENTIAL." Portions of  
25 deposition transcripts designated "CONFIDENTIAL" shall be so marked and  
26 "CONFIDENTIAL" portions, including exhibits consisting of "CONFIDENTIAL" documents,  
27 shall be bound under seal separately from the non-confidential portions of the transcript.

(f) In the event that any "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials are attached to, or quoted or summarized in, any pleadings, motion papers or other papers filed with this Court or any other court and said "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials would be disclosed in any way therein, such Discovery Materials, pleadings or papers shall be filed under seal in accordance with this Court's Civil Local Rule 39-141. Copies of such documents containing information subject to this Protective Order that are served on counsel for the parties shall be similarly identified and shall be maintained as "CONFIDENTIAL" as described herein.

(g) Any pleadings, motion papers or other papers not filed under seal shall have deleted therefrom all "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials and all portions of such pleadings or papers that would disclose the substance of "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials, provided, however, that any "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials served upon Counsel of Record need not have said materials deleted therefrom.

(h) Before releasing any confidential material, the CDCR will redact personal addresses, dates of birth, social security numbers, and other identifying information (collectively, "identifying information") about any employee of the CDCR, any victim of crime(s), or any third party. Identifying information shall not be disclosed without further order of this Court. In no event shall confidential material containing identifying information about any employee of the CDCR be made public without written notice to the CDCR and the Court.

7. Should Counsel of Record for any party wish to disclose any "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials produced by another party to a person not authorized by this Protective Order to review such "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials, said counsel shall first provide counsel for the producing party with a short statement of the reason for the proposed disclosure and the name, address and business or professional affiliation and title (e.g., officer, director, etc.) of such person, by written notice, delivered by hand or by fax, at least ten days prior to the proposed disclosure. If counsel for the producing party objects to the disclosure within the ten-day period, then the party requesting consent shall not proceed with the proposed disclosure, the parties shall engage in good faith efforts to resolve the matter informally and, if those efforts

1 should fail, the party requesting consent may file with the Court an application or motion seeking  
2 authorization to make the proposed disclosure pursuant to paragraph 9 below.

3       8. The disclosure of any Discovery Materials pursuant to the terms of this Protective  
4 Order is not intended to be and shall not be construed as a waiver of any right or a relinquishment  
5 of any confidentiality claim as to said Discovery Materials or as a waiver of any claim that the  
6 information disclosed is a trade secret or is proprietary.

7       9. If any dispute arises concerning whether information designated as  
8 "CONFIDENTIAL" should in fact be considered "CONFIDENTIAL" for purposes of this  
9 Protective Order, then the parties shall try first to resolve such dispute in good faith on an  
10 informal basis. If the dispute cannot be so resolved, the party who has objected to the designation  
11 of the information as "CONFIDENTIAL" shall give written notice that such informal attempts  
12 have failed. After the other party's receipt of such notice, the objecting party may file a motion  
13 asking the Court to resolve the issue. On such a motion, the party asserting confidentiality shall  
14 have the burden of proving that the "CONFIDENTIAL" information: (a) constitutes a trade  
15 secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information within the meaning  
16 of Rule 26(c)(7) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; (b) refers or relates to the security  
17 arrangements of defendants or their direct or indirect subsidiaries and, if disclosed, might tend to  
18 endanger the life, safety or property of any person; or (c) is otherwise entitled to protection under  
19 Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Prior to the determination of such motion, the  
20 disputed information shall be treated by the parties as "CONFIDENTIAL." If such motion is  
21 granted and five days have passed after entry of an order granting the motion, then the party may  
22 proceed with the proposed disclosure.

23       10. Upon final resolution of this litigation, including any appellate proceedings or  
24 expiration of the time allowed therefor:

25               (a) Unless otherwise agreed, counsel for each party shall return all  
26 Discovery Materials marked "CONFIDENTIAL" received hereunder, including all copies  
27 thereof, to counsel for the party that produced said materials. Counsel for each party shall also  
28 destroy all extracts or summaries of "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials or documents

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1 containing such material. Certification of such destruction, under penalty of perjury, is to be  
2 made in writing to counsel for the party who produced such "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery  
3 Materials; and

4 (b) The Clerk of the Court shall, upon request of a party that produced  
5 any "CONFIDENTIAL" Discovery Materials, return to such party all documents and things  
6 containing or referring to such Discovery Materials that were filed under seal pursuant to this  
7 Protective Order. As to those documents or things containing such information which cannot be  
8 so returned, they shall continue to be kept under seal and shall not be examined by any person  
9 without a prior Court order issued after due notice to all parties, or a written stipulation of counsel  
10 for all parties.

11 11. Nothing contained in this Protective Order shall preclude any party from seeking  
12 or obtaining, upon an appropriate showing, additional protection with respect to any documents,  
13 information, or other Discovery Materials or trade secrets. Nothing contained herein relieves any  
14 party of its obligation to respond to discovery properly initiated pursuant to the Federal Rules of  
15 Civil Procedure.

16 12. The Court may modify this Protective Order at any time or consider any dispute  
17 which may arise hereunder upon motion of any party.

18 13. This Protective Order shall remain in effect for the duration of the action unless  
19 terminated by stipulation or by Court order. Insofar as they restrict the disclosure, treatment, or  
20 use of information subject to this Protective Order, the provisions of this Protective Order shall  
21 continue to be binding after the termination of this action, unless the Court orders otherwise.

22  
23 DATED: January 18, 2007

24 JONES DAY  
25

26 By: /s/Adam R. Sand

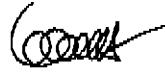
27 Adam R. Sand  
28 Attorney for Plaintiff

1 DATED: January \_\_\_, 2007  
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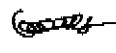
4 By: \_\_\_\_\_  
5 JOHN W. RICHES II  
Deputy Attorney General  
Attorney for Defendants Lett and Park  
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7

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.<sup>\*</sup>  
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10 DATED: January 31, 2007  
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12 GREGORY G. HOLLOWSS

13 The Honorable Gregory G. Hollows  
14 United States Magistrate Judge  
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\* See attachment A. 

ATTACHMENT A

Discovery information disclosed in court filings generally is available to the public. See San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. United States Dist. Ct., 187 F.3d 1096, 1103 (9th Cir. 1999) ("[i]t is well-established that the fruits of pre-trial discovery are, in the absence of a court order to the contrary, presumptively public").<sup>1</sup>

Protective orders safeguard the parties and other persons in light of the otherwise broad reach of discovery. United States v. CBS, Inc., 666 F.2d 364, 368-69 (9th Cir. 1982). The court has great discretion to issue protective orders if discovery causes annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, undue burden, or expense. B.R.S. Land Investors v. United States, 596 F.2d 353, 356 (9th Cir. 1979). Good cause, however, is required to obtain a protective order. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c); Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 331 F.3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2003); Phillips v. General Motors Corp., 307 F.3d 1206, 1210 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) ("Generally, the public can gain access to litigation documents and information produced during discovery unless the party opposing disclosure shows 'good cause' why a protective order is necessary").

"Good cause" to bar the public from litigation documents must be more than mere desire. The party seeking protection must show specific prejudice or harm, including, with respect to individual documents, particular and specific need. Id.; San Jose Mercury News, Inc., 187 F.3d at 1102; W.W. Schwarzer, A.W. Tashima & J. Wagstaffe, Federal Civil Procedure Before Trial § 11:88. "If a court finds particularized harm will result from disclosure of information to the public, then it balances the public and private interests to decide whether a protective order is necessary." Phillips, 307 F.3d at 1211 (citing Glenmade Trust Co. v. Thompson, 56 F.3d 476, 483 (3d Cir. 1995) (factors)).

Some protective orders enable the parties to designate so much material as "confidential" that, in essence, entire case filings are sealed. The protective order submitted by the parties has the same potential problem. This court will not approve a protective order giving blanket authority to the parties to designate what shall be filed under seal. Accordingly, the parties shall observe the following procedure for filing documents under seal.

In matters to be adjudicated by the District Judge, the parties shall submit to the District Judge a stipulation or application for sealing, showing good cause.

In matters to be adjudicated by the undersigned:

1. As to information designated confidential by the party who proposes to file it under seal:

Ten days prior to the planned submission, the submitting party shall file with the undersigned an ex parte application, served on the opposing party, seeking approval of each specific filing to be made under seal, together with a proposed order. The court shall attempt to rule expeditiously. *In no event, however, will the court's failure to rule on the application prior to the scheduled filing date be a basis to continue the filing date.* If the court does not communicate its ruling on the application prior to the filing date, the confidential documents shall be filed under seal. If the submitting party does not timely file the application, the

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<sup>1</sup> A party may have the right to protect from public disclosure information which has been produced to the other party only because of discovery and which has not been filed with the court. Seattle Times v. Rhinehart, 467 U.S. 20, 104 S.Ct. 2199 (1984). Id. at 33, 37, 104 S.Ct. at 2207, 2209.

confidential material shall be filed in the public record.

2. As to information designated confidential by a party other than the party who proposes to file it:

Ten days prior to the planned filing, the submitting party shall contact the opposing party for permission to make an unsealed filing. Permission, or the lack thereof, shall be memorialized by the submitting party. If the other party fails to permit an unsealed filing, the other party shall file an ex parte application with the undersigned, served on the party proposing to file the information, seeking approval for each specific filing to be made under seal. The other party's application shall be made no later than five days prior to the submitting party's scheduled filing date. The court shall attempt to rule expeditiously. *In no event, however, will the court's failure to rule upon the application prior to the scheduled filing date be a basis to continue the filing date.* If the court does not communicate its ruling on the application prior to the filing date, the information shall be filed under seal. If the other party fails timely to file the application, the submitting party shall file all documents in the public record.

This protective order does not purport to bind other courts with respect to production in cases pending before them.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Dated: *January 30, 2007*

*GREGORY G. HOLLOWAY*  
GREGORY G. HOLLOWAY

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United States Magistrate Judge

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